



AUDIOLOGY SURVEY **2025**

Annual Salaries

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Executive Summary

The American Speech-Language-Hearing Association (ASHA) conducted a survey of audiologists in the fall of 2025. The survey was designed to provide information about salaries, working conditions, and service delivery, as well as to update and expand information gathered during previous *Audiology Surveys*.

We are presenting the results in a series of reports. This salary report is based on responses from audiologists in colleges and universities, hospitals, nonresidential health care facilities (including audiologists' and physicians' offices), schools, and industry who received primarily an annual salary. Data on audiologists who received primarily an hourly wage are in a separate report.

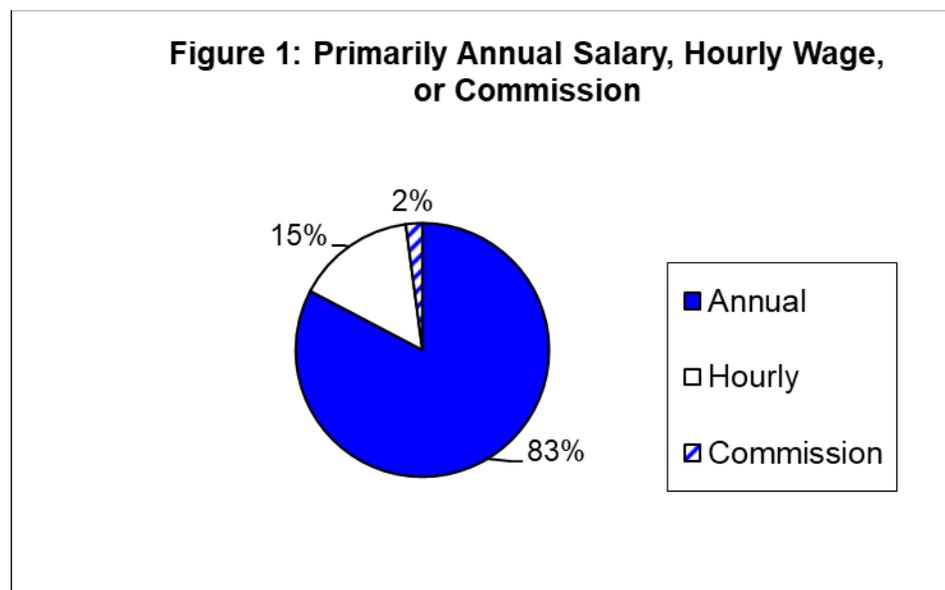
Highlights

- 83% of the audiologists received primarily an annual salary, and 96% of this group worked full time.
- The median full-time salary was \$95,000. The median part-time salary was \$65,000.
- Median full-time salaries were highest in industry: \$110,000.
- Median full-time salaries were highest for administrators, supervisors, directors, and owners: \$130,500.
- Median full-time salaries were highest for PhD holders: \$118,000.
- Median full-time salaries increased from \$85,000 with 1–3 years of experience to \$110,000 with 34–36 years of experience.
- The highest median salaries were in California: \$122,000.
- Median commissions were \$20,000 for audiologists who received an annual salary.
- Median bonuses were \$5,000 for audiologists who received an annual salary.
- More than half of the audiologists' employers paid their ASHA dues and state licensing fees.
- Median student debt was \$88,000.

Respondents

Salary Basis

Data were gathered from 1,525 audiologists who responded to the *ASHA 2025 Audiology Survey*. Of the respondents who were employed full- or part time and who reported how they were paid, 83% received primarily an annual salary, 15% received primarily an hourly wage, and 2% received primarily a commission (see Figure 1 and Appendix Table 1).



Note. $n = 1,392$.

Primary Employment Facility

Of the respondents who received primarily an annual salary, 96% worked full time and 4% worked part time. In order to have sufficient respondents from each type of facility, those with small numbers of audiologists were oversampled. Among the respondents, a few worked in audiology franchises or retail chains, in occupational/ environmental safety programs, or in an *other* facility. These small groups ($n < 25$) will not be presented separately and will not be included in Figure 2 but will be included in the *All facility types* column in the appended tables. The result was that, of the remaining audiologists who received an annual salary and who worked full time, 35% (more than one third) worked in hospitals; 31% were employed in a nonresidential health care facility, which includes audiologists' and physicians' offices; 18% worked in colleges or universities; 13% worked in schools; and 4% worked in industry (see Figure 2).

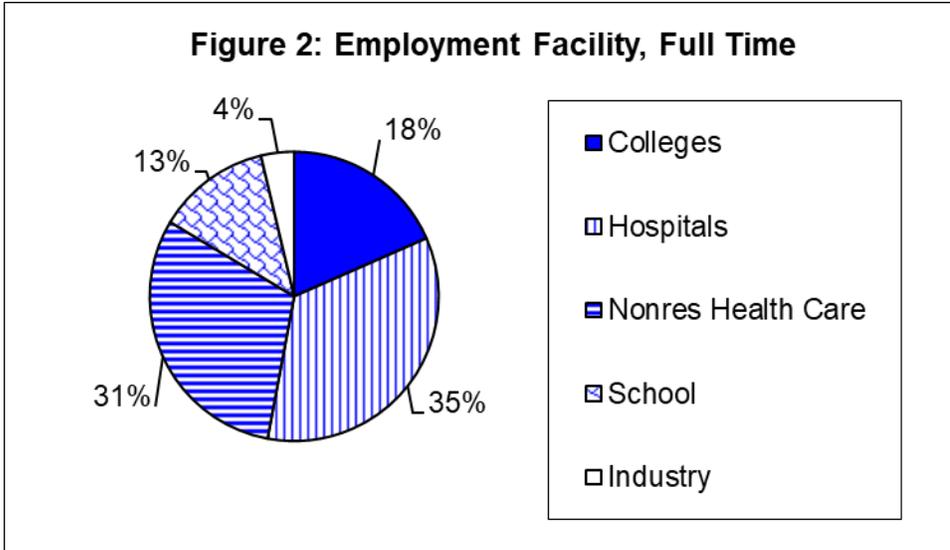
Full time

Part time

The 43 audiologists who received an annual wage and who worked part time were employed across six different facility types, ranging from 1 to 14 audiologists in each. Therefore, the following analyses will be limited to those who worked full time unless noted otherwise.



Revised
Question
Wording



Note. n = 976.

We changed the wording of the salary questions in 2010. Prior to that year, we asked respondents to include bonuses and commissions in their basic salary. Beginning with the 2010 survey, however, bonuses and commissions were to be excluded, and those amounts were determined in separate questions. In addition, prior to 2014, we asked respondents whether they were paid on an hourly basis or an annual basis; in 2014, we changed the response options to *primarily per hour*, *primarily annual salary*, and *primarily commission*. These changes may account for some of the differences among median salaries across years that can be found in the trend reports.

Also, educational audiologists were included in the sample for the biennial *Schools Survey* from 2010 through 2024. However, beginning with the 2025 version of the surveys, educational audiologists were included in the sample of the biennial *Audiology Survey*, so we are including schools as a facility in the 2025 *Audiology Survey* reports.



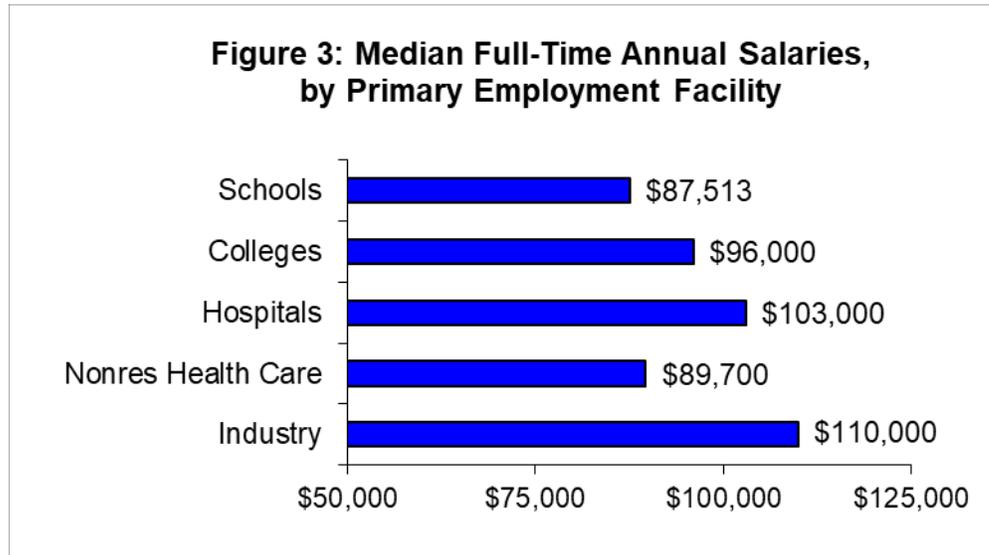
To protect anonymity and reduce variability, the minimum number of respondents required in a cell is 25. Also, some percentages may not total 100 because of rounding.

Annual Salaries

Primary Employment Facility

The median full-time annual salary was \$95,000 ($n = 1,011$), and the median part-time salary was \$65,000 ($n = 43$).

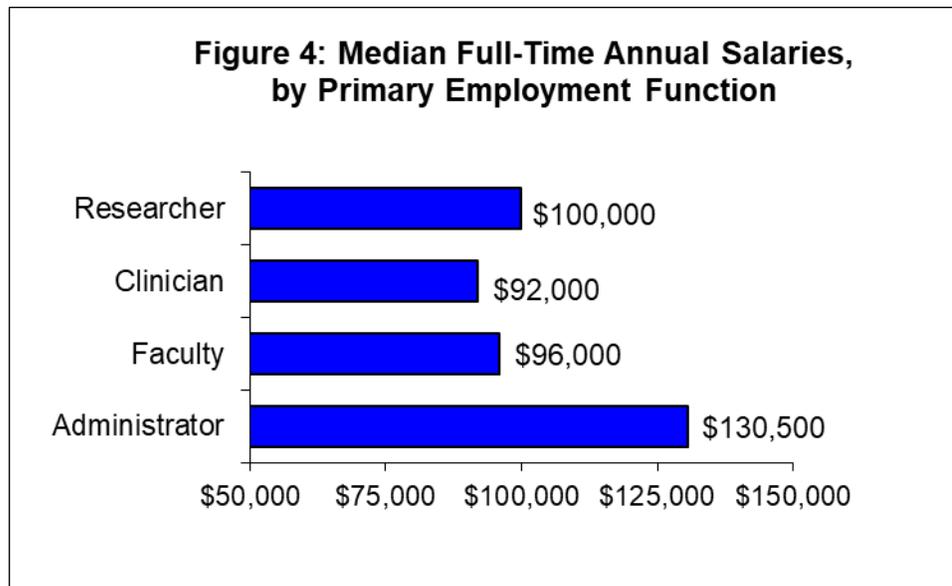
The median annual salary for audiologists who were employed full time ranged from \$87,513 in schools to \$110,000 in industry (see Figure 3 and Appendix Table 2).



Note. $n = 976$. Nonres = Nonresidential.

Primary Employment Function

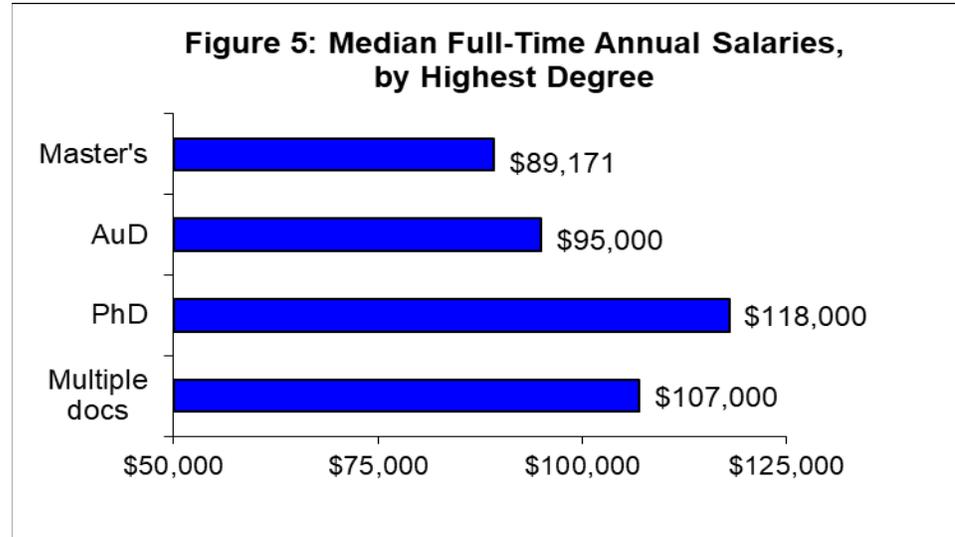
The overwhelming majority (73%) of respondents were employed as clinical service providers. (Data do not appear in any table.) Administrators, supervisors, directors, and owners reported the highest median full-time annual salaries (\$130,500; see Figure 4).



Note. $n = 964$.

Highest Degree

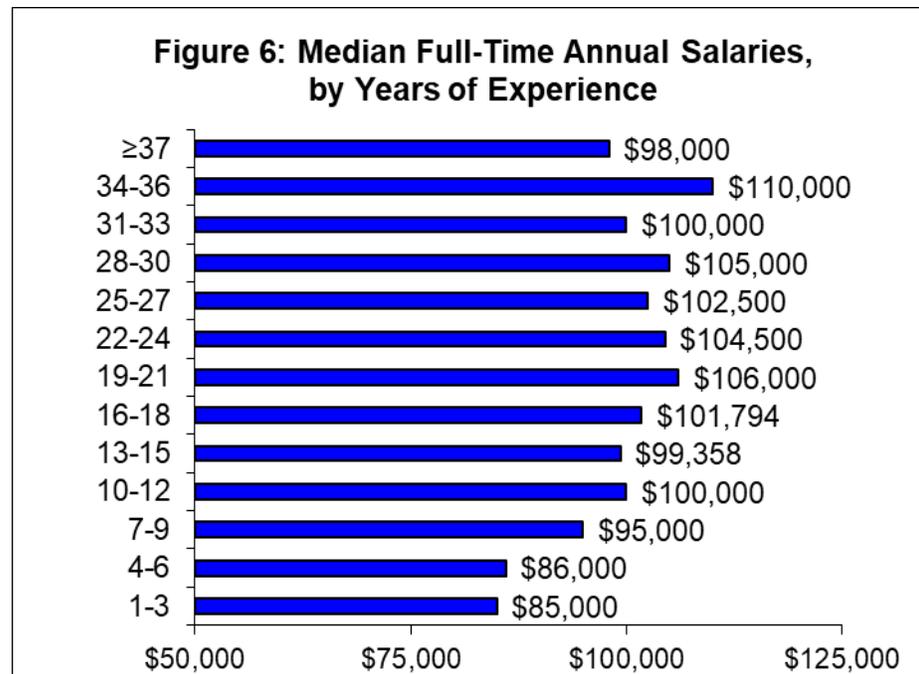
Of the audiologists employed full time, median annual salaries ranged from \$89,171 for those with a master's as their highest degree to \$118,000 for those with a PhD as their only doctorate (see Figure 5).



Note. $n = 979$. docs = doctorates.

Years of Experience

Median annual salaries for audiologists who were employed full time tended to increase with experience, although not in a straight line. For audiologists who had 1–3 years of experience, the median salary was \$85,000. Audiologists with 34–36 years of experience reported the highest median salaries (\$110,000; see Figure 6).



Note. $n = 975$.

State

Slightly more than one third of the states (37%) met the threshold for the minimum number of audiologists reporting data—thus allowing inclusion of their responses. Three states reported median salaries of at least \$105,000 (see Table 1). In addition, two states were on the cusp of being reported—with 24 respondents providing their full-time salaries.

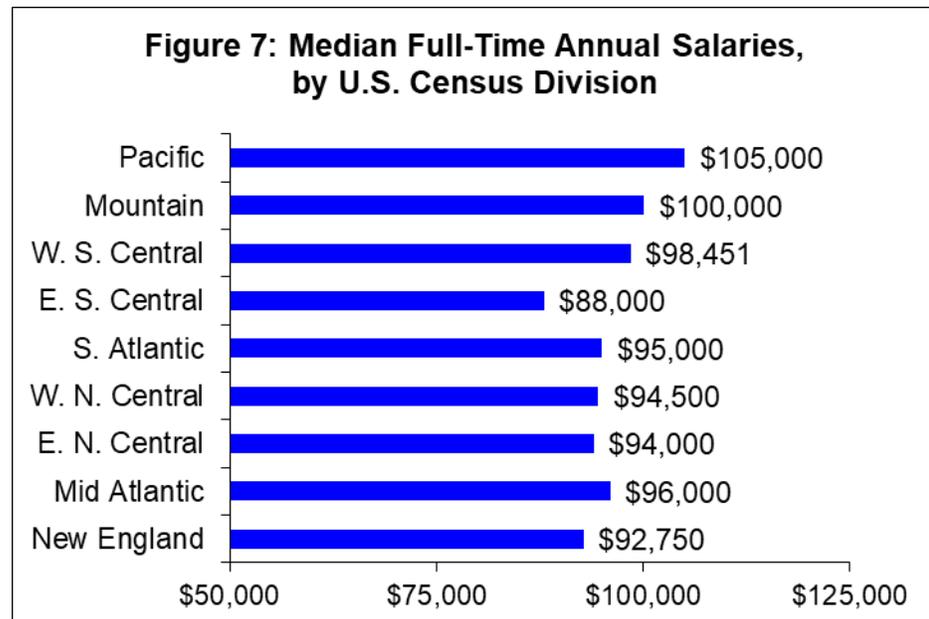
Table 1: Median Full-Time Annual Salaries, by State

California	\$122,000	Missouri	\$83,750
Colorado	\$108,000	New York	\$99,000
Florida	\$90,000	North Carolina	\$98,290
Georgia	\$86,950	Ohio	\$98,000
Illinois	\$90,500	Pennsylvania	\$90,500
Indiana	\$94,500	South Carolina	\$88,000
Maryland	\$95,000	Texas	\$90,000
Massachusetts	\$105,000	Virginia	\$85,500
Michigan	\$90,000	Wisconsin	\$98,000
Minnesota	\$97,917		

Note. n = 678.

Census Division

When the states were merged into the nine standard U.S. Census divisions, the highest median annual salaries were in the Pacific states and the lowest were in the East South Central states (see Figure 7). The listing of states in each division can be found in the Appendix.



Note. n = 1,007. W. = West; S. = South; E. = East; N. = North.

Population Setting

Audiologists reported annual salaries in a variety of locations (see Table 2).

Location	Full Time (<i>n</i> = 972)	Part Time (<i>n</i> = 40)
City/urban area	\$98,088	<i>n/r</i>
Suburban area	\$94,000	<i>n/r</i>
Rural area	\$92,000	<i>n/r</i>

Note. *n/r* = not reported because *n* < 25.

Commission

Of the audiologists who were paid primarily an annual salary (full time or part time), 124 indicated that during the previous 12 months, they had received a median commission of \$20,000. Of those 124 audiologists who received a commission in addition to receiving primarily an annual salary, the median amount of their combined earnings (salary + commission) was \$105,000. Additionally, only one facility type—nonresidential health care—had the required minimum number of respondents required to report their combined median earnings (*n* = 99; \$105,000).

The median commission was \$15,000 for audiologists who received primarily an *hourly wage* for full- or part-time work (*n* = 29).

There were too few audiologists who were paid primarily on commission to include that group in this report (*n* = 12).



Bonus

Of the audiologists who were paid primarily *an annual salary* (full time or part time), 323 indicated that during the previous 12 months, they had received a median bonus of \$5,000. Three types of facilities had a sufficient number of respondents to report their combined earnings (salary + bonus):

- \$95,000 in nonresidential health care facilities (*n* = 134)
- \$96,400 in colleges and universities (*n* = 26)
- \$115,000 in hospitals (*n* = 115)

The median bonus was \$1,500 for audiologists who received primarily an *hourly wage* for full- or part-time work (*n* = 49).

Salary Upgrade

We included three additional financial questions on the survey. The first question asked the dollar amount of salary supplements, stipends, or other types of salary upgrades that they had received during the past 12 months for any of four purposes.

Dollar Amount

Among the audiologists who were employed full time and who received an annual salary,

- 270 received a median upgrade of \$300 for holding the ASHA Certificate of Clinical Competence (CCC);
- 57 received a median upgrade of \$3,000 for administrative tasks;
- 17 received an upgrade for supervision; and
- 1 received an upgrade for multilingual services.

Employer Reimbursement

We also asked who was responsible for paying a variety of expenses:

- S = *themselves*
- E = *their employer*
- C = *a combination*
- NA = *not applicable*

Table 3 provides responses from audiologists who were employed full time or part time and who received an annual salary. More than half of their employers paid their ASHA dues and state licensing fees.

Payment Purpose	S	E	C	NA	n
ASHA dues	38	56	6	0	1,105
Professional development	25	47	27	1	1,103
State licensing fees	43	51	4	1	1,105
Leave time to volunteer	39	19	4	38	1,093
Other, specify*	8	7	1	84	548

*See list of *other* responses in Appendix C of the *Summary Report*.

Student Debt

The third financial question on the survey asked if audiologists had any unpaid student debt for their education. The median amount reported by the 325 audiologists who had some debt, who worked full- or part time, and who received an annual wage was \$88,000.

Survey Notes and Methodology

The *ASHA Audiology Survey* was fielded in even-numbered years between 2004 and 2018 to gather information of interest to the profession. The 2020 version was postponed by 1 year because of the COVID-19 pandemic, but the survey has been fielded in odd-numbered years since 2021. Members, volunteer leaders, and staff rely on data from the survey to better understand the priorities and needs of audiologists.

ASHA fielded the *2025 Audiology Survey* to all ASHA certified audiologists (CCC-A) and dually certified constituents (CCC-A and CCC-SLP) who had addresses in the United States. Of the dually certified constituents, we included in the results only those who said that they were employed as audiologists. We also marketed the survey to known audiology communities and through social media invitations to provide additional avenues for audiologists to become aware that the survey was in the field. The survey was fielded electronically, via SurveyMonkey, six times between September 23 and November 6, closing on November 10.

Response Rate

We obtained a response rate of 13.8% (1,478 completed surveys directly from emailed invitations and an additional 47 who responded on the web from a net sample of 11,044 audiologists).

Survey Reports

Results from the *ASHA 2025 Audiology Survey* are presented in a series of reports:

- Survey Summary
- Annual Salaries
- Hourly Wages
- Clinical Focus Patterns
- Workforce
- Educational Audiologists
- Survey Methodology, Respondent Demographics, and Glossary

Suggested Citation

American Speech-Language-Hearing Association. (2026). *ASHA 2025 Audiology Survey: Annual Salaries*. www.asha.org

Supplemental Resources

Salary data may also be available from other sources, such as state associations and state departments of labor. Suggested websites include the following:

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. (2025). *Healthcare-audiologists*. www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/audiologists.htm

Council of Academic Programs in Communication Sciences and Disorders. (2023). *CAPCSD 2023 salary survey*. www.capcsd.org/academic-and-clinical-resources/

Salary.com. (2026). *Audiologist salary in the United States*. www.salary.com/research/salary/benchmark/audiologist-salary

For billing and reimbursement, please refer to the following:

American Speech-Language-Hearing Association. (n.d.). *Billing and reimbursement*. www.asha.org/practice/reimbursement

Additional Information

For additional information regarding the *2025 Audiology Survey*, please contact ASHA's Audiology Practices unit at audiology@asha.org. To learn more about how the Association is working on behalf of ASHA-certified audiologists, visit ASHA's website at www.asha.org/aud/.

Thank You

ASHA would like to thank the audiologists who completed the *ASHA 2025 Audiology Survey*. Reports like this one are possible only because people like *you* participate.

Is this information valuable to you? If so, please accept invitations to participate in other ASHA-sponsored surveys and focus groups. You are the experts, and we rely on you to provide data to share with your fellow members. ASHA surveys benefit *you*.





Appendix:
State Listings and Data Tables

Regions of the Country

Northeast

- ◆ Middle Atlantic
 - New Jersey
 - New York
 - Pennsylvania
- ◆ New England
 - Connecticut
 - Maine
 - Massachusetts
 - New Hampshire
 - Rhode Island
 - Vermont

South

- ◆ East South Central
 - Alabama
 - Kentucky
 - Mississippi
 - Tennessee
- ◆ South Atlantic
 - Delaware
 - District of Columbia
 - Florida
 - Georgia
 - Maryland
 - North Carolina
 - South Carolina
 - Virginia
 - West Virginia
- ◆ West South Central
 - Arkansas
 - Louisiana
 - Oklahoma
 - Texas

Midwest

- ◆ East North Central
 - Illinois
 - Indiana
 - Michigan
 - Ohio
 - Wisconsin
- ◆ West North Central
 - Iowa
 - Kansas
 - Minnesota
 - Missouri
 - Nebraska
 - North Dakota
 - South Dakota

West

- ◆ Mountain
 - Arizona
 - Colorado
 - Idaho
 - Montana
 - Nevada
 - New Mexico
 - Utah
 - Wyoming
- ◆ Pacific
 - Alaska
 - California
 - Hawaii
 - Oregon
 - Washington

Appendix Table 1: Salary Basis

Income data are used to provide information to members, students, policymakers, and others with a vested interest in the topic. Your responses will be reported in aggregate form only.

17. When considering your annual compensation, how are you paid in your main job? <i>Select only <u>one</u> response.</i> (Percentages)							
Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:							
❖ CCC-A or dually certified (CCC-A and CCC-SLP employed as an audiologist)							
❖ Employed full time or part time							
Salary basis	Facility Type						
	All facility types	College/university	Hospital	Franchise/retail chain	Nonres. health care	Industry	School
	<i>n</i> = 1,392	<i>n</i> = 201	<i>n</i> = 436	<i>n</i> = 31	<i>n</i> = 485	<i>n</i> = 42	<i>n</i> = 154
Primarily per hour	15.2	2.5	13.3	16.1	23.3	4.8	9.7
Primarily annual salary (SKIP to Q. 20.)	82.7	97.5	86.7	71.0	72.4	90.5	90.3
Primarily commission (SKIP to Q. 22.)	2.1	0.0	0.0	12.9	4.3	4.8	0.0
		Too many cells (28%) have an expected count of less than 5. <u>Conclusion:</u> Too little data are available in some facility categories to test whether responses vary by facility type.					
Deleted <i>Primarily Commission</i>							
	<i>n</i> = 1,363	<i>n</i> = 201	<i>n</i> = 436	<i>n</i> = 27	<i>n</i> = 464	<i>n</i> = 40	<i>n</i> = 154
Primarily per hour	15.6	2.5	13.3	18.5	24.4	5.0	9.7
Primarily annual salary (SKIP to Q. 20.)	84.4	97.5	86.7	81.5	75.6	95.0	90.3
		Statistical significance: $\chi^2(5) = 64.3$, $p \leq .001$, Cramer's $V = .221$ <u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					

Appendix Table 2: Full-Time Annual Salaries, by Facility

20. What is your base annual salary, before deductions, for your main job? *Bonuses and commissions will be asked about in a separate question.*

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

- ❖ CCC-A or dually certified (CCC-A and CCC-SLP employed as an audiologist)
- ❖ Employed full time
- ❖ Paid primarily an annual salary
- ❖ Annual salary of at least \$1

Annual salary	Facility Type						
	All facility types (<i>n</i> = 1,011)	College/ university (<i>n</i> = 180)	Hospital (<i>n</i> = 337)	Franchise/ retail chain (<i>n</i> = 18)	Nonres. health care (<i>n</i> = 299)	Industry (<i>n</i> = 36)	School (<i>n</i> = 124)
25th percentile	\$82,000	\$85,000	\$90,000	<i>(n</i> < 25)	\$79,500	\$94,088	\$73,000
50th percentile (Median)	\$95,000	\$96,000	\$103,000		\$89,700	\$110,000	\$87,513
75th percentile	\$112,548	\$114,000	\$122,000		\$102,000	\$138,500	\$101,000
Mean	\$101,669	\$104,392	\$109,230		\$96,066	\$117,602	\$85,337
Standard deviation	\$52,294	\$41,573	\$32,680		\$79,221	\$33,411	\$24,985
Mode	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$100,000		\$80,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
		Statistical significance: $F(5, 988) = 5.5, p \leq .001$ <u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					